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CHICAGO ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1853.

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NEW SERIES.—VOL. II.

CARDS.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

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The Daily Tribune.

CITY OF CHICAGO:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1853

THE NEWS.

The news this morning is of more than usual interest and variety. Intelligence, like sorrow, never comes alone.

The steamer Pacific arrived at New York on the 26th. Her budge news of the utmost importance, which will be found in our telegraphic columns. The greatest naval battle since that of Navarino, has been fought, with an immense loss of blood and money, and the entire destruction of thirteen vessels. The news has produced intense excitement in England and France, and is variously here with deep and unaffected sorrow. There was a slight advance in some descriptions of produce.

The fires at Erie has changed into a tragedy. Blood has at last been shed; life has been taken, and where this unfortunate affair will end, no one can now say. See our telegraphic reports for all the news from this scene of trouble. It appears that on the night of the 26th a meeting of the citizens of Erie was held, at which resolutions of an apparently pacific, but really inflammatory character were passed. The track and bridge at Harbor Creek were again torn up after the meeting. On the morning of yesterday, the workmen commenced relaying the rails, and the people recommenced tearing them up again. A Conductor, engaged in taking down the names of those engaged in the business, fell into an altercation with a citizen, and shot him dead. The Conductor escaped into New York, and the citizen died. It is most prevailed. The Directors of the road are said to have left Erie.

Another Irish riot has taken place at Williamsburgh, near New York, in which two brothers, by the name of Cash, were killed, and several others severely wounded.

The Button Factory of the Pomeroy Manufacturing Company was burned on yesterday morning. Loss $20,000.

A dreadful tragedy occurred in Brighton, Mass., on Sunday evening. Prentice Harris murdered his wife by nearly cutting her head from her body, and then cut his own throat with a razor, dying instantly.

Another most disastrous conflagration occurred in New York, destroying a number of stores, warehouses, and other buildings, with several lives. The steamship which is the new and splendid steamship, *The Great Republic*, the largest merchant ship in the world. She was heavily laden with flour, cotton, etc., and was on the eve of her departure for Liverpool. The extent of the calamity is not known, but the loss will be between one and two millions. The amount of insurance is not yet ascertained.

In the Senate on yesterday Mr. Seward introduced a bill for the construction of a Military and Post road through the territories of the U. States to California. Mr. Badger offered an amendment to the River and Harbor Bill. The death of Mr. Campbell, of Tenn., member of the Lower House, was announced.

In the House, the death of Mr. Campbell was announced, eulogies delivered, etc.

Several of the Boston Custom House officials have received notice to prepare for decapitation, viz.

Horace Greely arrived in the city yesterday, and lectured before the Young Men's Association.

Our general columns will be found replete with most interesting matter this morning. We have seldom issued a more valuable paper than the one we now place before our readers to-day.

A despatch, by the Southern Line, received after the sheets was written, gives another color to the Erie tragedy. Our readers will find a full account of all the above news in our other columns.

By a later despatch we have some details of the loss by the late fire in New York.

Quiet has been restored at Erie, the Sheriff having taken possession of the road, and expressed his determination that no one on either side shall break it till the matter is legally settled.—In our opinion the matter has been legally settled several times on this.

From Cincinnati we have accounts of a most remarkable and disgraceful mob, which assembled in that city on the night of the 25th, for the avowed purpose of hanging *Monsigner Bedini*, the Catholic Nuncio, *burning the Cathedral*, etc. Fortunately, the riot was suppressed with great difficulty, and some bloodshed. A large number of arrests were made, and fears were entertained that the mob would return, rescue their prisoners, and make another attempt to accomplish their nefarious designs. Two severe conflagrations are visited upon that town, which will seek to bring disgrace upon the name of freemen and Protestants. We have no sympathy for any kind of mobs, but least of all for a *Protestant or an American* mob. Protestants and Americans should know better.

THE HOME OF THE MIGHTY DEAD.

Mount Vernon, the home and grave of Washington, being for sale, much anxiety exists as to what hands it will eventually fall into. It was proposed in the House of Representatives, the other day, that Congress should purchase it for the United States; but it is understood that Virginia will not consent to this; indeed, the forever of that State, has already appealed to the patriotism of the members of her Legislature to secure it. He recommends that it be conveyed to the use of some proper institution—for instance, a model State farm. The ladies of the South, it will be seen by a communication in another column, also propose, by subscription, to purchase the estate and preserve it as a hollow of respect to the people of all nations. Let us hope that, should the national government, or the State of Virginia, fail in securing the ground, that the ladies will succeed, and thus prevent this desired spot, which it is understood must be sold, from falling into the hands of avaricious speculators.

THE TROOPS FOR CALIFORNIA.

The new and beautiful steamship *San Francisco* sailed from New York on Wednesday last for San Francisco, having on board Companies A, B, D, G, H, I, K, and L, of the 2d Regiment of United States Artillery. Those companies, with non-commissioned officers and band of the regiment, constitute a force of about 500 men. Companies C and F were equipped as light artillery, and stationed at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, and Fort Snelling, Minnesota, under the commands of Captain and Brevet Lieut. Col. Bragg and Captain and Brevet Major Sherman. Companies F and M, commanded by Captains Burton and Keyes, are now, and have been since 1848, stationed in California. Col. Wm. Gates, Commander of the Regiment, was one of the passengers.

IMPORTANT FROM SONORA.

We learn by late advices from the Capital of this Republic, that a French steamer of war had arrived at the Guaymas (Government) to pay three thousand dollars for having expelled two French Marines from the country. Also, that the French had demanded of the President—*General Santana—the dismissal of his Cabinet, and the appointment of another more in accordance with French interests.* Through French intrigue the downfall of Santana may be expected in January or February; and his multiple Excellency, as President Buss, a thorough Frenchman in feeling and sentiment, will be reinstated as Dictator. Will the United States Government permit this flagrant and open violation of its professed principles to be thus abused? Will not the Cabinet at Washington act this matter, and if they have good proofs that the French are threatening with the Dominican republic, oblige them to desist?

It is said that very great excitement prevailed at the city of St. Domingo on the 25th ult.

☞ The anniversary of the landing of the *Pilgrim Fathers* was celebrated by their descendants in Boston by a magnificent Dinner Party, speeches made, &c. C. V. R. Lathrop, Esq., was the presiding officer of the occasion.

THE NEWS BY THE PACIFIC.—THE DEFEAT OF THE TURKS.

The news of the great naval defeat of the Turks received here on yesterday morning and published by us in an Extra, several hours in advance of any of our contemporaries, has caused a great and general sensation. It is one of unmingled and profound regret and chagrin. This is the first reverse, of any moment, which has befallen the armies of the Sultan, and it falls all the more heavily upon them and their friends, for being, at the present time, almost totally unlooked for. Thus far, in all the engagements which have taken place between the Belligerents, the scale has poised before the crescent.—Boast has been the valor, the determination and the enthusiasm of the Turks that they have driven the Russians before them, and covered themselves with glory. But it must be remembered that in these land engagements the Turks have, in almost every instance, had a large numerical superiority over their antagonists. We have frequently spoken of this fact, and to it may be attributed, in a very considerable degree, the success which has thus crowned them. But the tables are now turned. Twenty-four Russian vessels have engaged in combat fourteen Turkish sail, and after one of the most desperate naval battles on record, have succeeded in annihilating thirteen of their antagonists. The desperation with which the conflict was carried on may be easily understood from the mere fact, that out of the whole number of Turkish ships engaged but one surrendered. All of the others were either blown up, burned or sunk. The loss of the Turks must be very severe. We have at present no means of computing the loss of life, except the fact that on board of each of the Turkish vessels, besides the crew, there were eight hundred soldiers, *en route* for Circassia. It would be difficult to imagine how, in the event of the total destruction of thirteen of these vessels by either of the three methods before mentioned, the lives of but few of these troops could be saved, while we are, of course, bound in reason to suppose, that the crews of the vessels were nearly all killed. The loss of life on the Turkish side can hardly fall short of twelve thousand men and may greatly exceed that, while it will be no extravagant estimate to put the loss of the Russians at very nearly half the same number.

The result of this battle is a very severe blow to the Sultan, and can hardly fail to exert a disheartening effect on his people. But taken in connection with other circumstances, and the present general condition of European affairs, we very much doubt whether this battle can be looked upon as a very great disaster, in its final results, materially to the Ottoman Empire. We are rather inclined to believe the contrary. In the first place the main body of the Turkish fleet is yet unharmed. The entire Turkish naval force, before this battle, consisted of twenty-two sailing vessels, eleven steamers, one thousand one hundred and sixteen guns, and eleven thousand three hundred seamen. Besides this she had on shore a reserve of 17,000 men to supply deficiencies in her marine, and had two steam vessels fitting out, and very probably completed by this time, and in service, several others in process of building then, that the thirteen vessels destroyed is the late battle were all of the larger class, which is hardly probable, there would yet remain twenty-one ships of war, and a force of at least seventeen thousand men to man them. But this is the least powerful reason for believing that the friends of Turkey should do anything but despair at the result of the late battle. Its influence on the course of England and France was hardly fail to be highly advantageous to Turkish interests. A general European war can no longer be avoided with honor. The breach of faith exhibited by the Czar in making an attack when endeavouring to negotiate for an armistice, the many pledges made by England and France of aid to Turkey in the hour of her need, and considerations of personal honor and safety, will compel them to prepare at once to interfere, with vigor and determination, in the quarrel. Austria will then find it still more difficult to maintain her present neutrality Servia will be forced from her present position, and Turkey will no longer fight single-handed against a power which the combined strength of herself, England, and France, can hardly do more than successfully resist.

FROM THE RAILROAD WAR.

ERIE, Dec. 7.—A large meeting was held at the Court House last night. Several speeches were made, counselling a law observing spirit, coupled with firmness in the maintenance of Erie rights. Resolutions of a corresponding character were adopted.

The track and bridge were torn up again last night at Harbor Creek. Gen. Kirkpatrick, of Harbor Creek was arrested by the railroad folks, and gave bail for his appearance this morning. The Sheriff of Philadelphia is in town this morning serving the injunction for the Western Road to restrain the city of Erie, granted at Philadelphia this last week.

THE HARPERS.

The New York *Times*, in its account of the great fire which destroyed the establishment of Harper & Brothers, has the following brief notice of these eminent publishers:

The establishment of the Harpers was founded by James Harper, the eldest of the four brothers now in the concern, from the same town in the city in 1810, a lad fifteen years old, and served an apprenticeship of six years to Paul & Thomas, the leading printers of that day. His brother John soon followed him, and learned the trade of Mr. Seymour, a printer in John st. In 1817, with the small capital James Harper had saved, the brothers opened a small book and job office in Dover street. The first book they printed was Seneca's Morals; the second was an edition of the Methodist Catechism. The first book they published on their own account was Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding. This they retailed with unremitted industry, and maintained the highest character for enterprise and integrity. In 1820, the third brother, Joseph Wesley, joined them, and six years later Fletcher became a member of the firm. From that time until now they have carried on the publishing business with a degree of well-directed energy which has few parallels. They removed to Cliff street about 1830, and have added one building after another to their establishment, as the demands of their business required. The amount of books they have issued is almost incalculable. For the last few years, they have published on an average, *twenty-five volumes a minute* for ten hours a day—and from three to four thousand persons have obtained a livelihood from their employment.

ST. GIBSON AND MERRY ENGLAND

The Englishmen of Detroit have recently formed a Benevolent Association, under the name of "The St. George's Society of Detroit," and have elected the following gentlemen officers:

President—A. Jordan; Vice Presidents—Jas Satchell; Treasurer—Wm. Barnell; Secretary—Fred. P. Webb.

☞ Horace Waters, the great Piano Forte Dealer, and Music Publisher, of 333 Broadway, has sent us the following sheets of popular music, published by him:

Fly, Fly Away; or the Dream—written and composed by Frances Isabella King, and dedicated to her nephews.

Pantalkagain Polka.

Allen Claire, a Ballad—words by J. M. Fletcher; composed by L. Heath.

Mr. Waters is about to present to his numerous customers, all over the Union, one dollar's worth of sheet music, as a New Year's Gift, besides a splendid lithograph wrapper. Mr. Waters says he will consider as customers all who purchase of him one dollar's worth of Music, between now and Jan. 1, 1854. Our musical friends will therefore take the hint, and send on to him without delay. They will receive both the Music they purchase, and their New Year's Gift, *postage free.*

THANKSGIVING DAY IN BROOKLYN.

The New England Society of Brooklyn celebrated the anniversary of the Pilgrim Landing by a grand banquet, given in Gen. Yale's Mansion House, on the 22d. Over one hundred and eighty ladies and gentlemen sat down to dinner at a quarter to eight o'clock. After the repast, most eloquent speeches were made by Hon. Kellogg, Governor Seymour, the Hon. John P. Hale, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and others.

THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS AND HIS OLD FRIENDS.

We had intended to notice an article in the *Press* of Saturday, in reference to Gerrit Smith and other distinguished men with whom he is acting, politically; but a correspondent has done it, in the following communication, in a manner that could not be improved on. The writer is one of our most estimable business citizens, who, with the present editor of the *Press*, was an uncompromising Free Soiler in 1849-5.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS:

DEAR SIR:—I read your article upon the late "Slavery Discipline in Congress," in your issue of the 26th inst. with mingled feelings of surprise regret, and indignation. I cannot help thinking the article in question must have been hastily written, for I cannot suppose you to hold such opinions or are dashed forth in that leader. It seems to me that the chief, and only general difference between Gerrit Smith and the men who have promoted him, in the advocacy of anti-slavery views in both branches of Congress, is that the latter is known to be very wealthy and has distinguished himself by the large gifts, in land and money, which he has bestowed in furtherance of his views. I am amazed that a person of tolerable intelligence could yet seek to sustain the following. To my mind it clearly proves one of these three things. Either you wrote it hastily, and did not appreciate the force and quality of the language you used, or you do not know and understand the noble character of the men you assail; or your prejudices got the better of you when you wrote, and caused you to do a great injustice, and utter grave untruths, concerning persons, whose political and private character, will compare favorably with those of any men in any party or any vocation in the land. The passage to which I now refer is as follows:

"Those who have heretofore attempted this thing [i. e. advocating anti-slavery and land reformatory views,] in Congress were men of BRUTAL AND VINDICTIVE FAMIONS. "They were SULLIES and BLACKGUARDS who sought notoriety became unable to win for themselves an *honorable* reputation." While the latter were always met and put down SPEEDILY as they deserved, Mr. Smith will be treated with marked respect &c."

Now the case is the Senate, who have held and supported anti-slavery views, are John P. Hale, Salmon P. Chase, Wm. H. Seward, and Charles Sumner. In the other branch have been John G. Palfray, Amos Tuck, Horace Mann, Robert Rantoul, Jr., Joshua R. Giddings, Charles Allen, David Wilmot and others. It is folly and madness to apply to men like these such epithets as "*bully*" and "*blackguard*," or to any of them, in wholesale assertion, that they are guilty of "brutal" and "vindictive" famions. Consider their cases separately: First stands John P. Hale. Now the American people know there has never been a better tempered, better humored debater, on either door of Congress than John P. Hale. Why, his good nature is a by word and a proverb. When the stern and great Carolinian was lost in the heat of passion, good humored Jack Hale stood cool and perfectly self possessed, manifesting no "brutality," no "vindictiveness," nothing of the "bully" or "blackguard." Had you, Mr. Editor, (as I have been) called years ago to consult Mr. Hale in his profession as a Lawyer, you would *know* that your statement of "inability to win an honorable reputation" is *utterly untrue* in regard to him. Remember the debate in the Senate a few years ago between *Foote* and Hale. On that occasion the latter maintained his usual calmness and good nature, while the former fumed and blustered; and threatened him with hanging by Lynch Law, and by his violence and rowdyism earned for himself a name he can never shake off—that of "*Hangman* Foote." Which of these, Mr. Editor, on that occasion was the "bully" and "blackguard" which showed most of "*brutal and vindictive passion?*"

Next is Hon. Salmon P. Chase. Think of your *Gid-ee-ing* in connection with him! When and where has Mr. Chase been *brutal and vindictive* and when a "*bully*" and "blackguard?" Look at the remarks made by him on the floor of the Senate on the occasion of the excluding of himself and Sumner and Hale from committees, on the ground of their not belonging to any "healthy" organization. I challenge to find a speech, made under trying and irritating circumstances, which is more elevated and dignified.—more free from ir wide apart from anything like the "bully" and "blackguard." He with terms and tones of propriety and dignity protested against the injustice attempted to be done by the parties to the Great State of Ohio, but not a word of "vindictiveness" or "bullyism." Mr. Editor have you ever read the address of the Western and South Western Anti Slavery Convention to the people of the United States? That address was from the pen of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, and a more clear, able, forcible, comprehensive paper, has rarely seldom appeared. The idea of your calling *its* author a blackguard and bully, and saying of him that he could not win an honorable reputation needs no reply.

As to William H. Seward, each of your charges is inapplicable. Is he a brutal bully, a vindictive blackguard? or has he the qualities indicated by either of these terms? Then certainly are they very deeply buried beneath other and ostentatious qualities: so deeply that they do not appear in his productions. Since the death of the three eminent men so long the acknowledged leaders of the West, the South, and the North, America has few equals and no superiors to that same Wm. H. Seward. While he still lives we need not croak that the great men have all died off. There are not a few who, with proper allowance for his brief experience, and taking into view moral as well as intellectual qualities, regard him as the "noblest Roman of all.

All of the characters accused by you, as men of "*brutal*" and "*vindictive*" *passions*—"SULLIES" and "BLACKGUARDS"—unable to "win honorable reputations," stand that brilliant orator, classic scholar, and noble man, Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts! Do his *friends* in the Senate on the reception of Kossuth, on the Sectionalism of Slavery, and the Nationality of Liberty, bear you out in your assertions? Is there anything in the volumes of Mr. Sumner's orations and speeches which indicate the "bully" or the "blackguard?" As compared with the tone of the politics of any party, are Mr. Sumner's sentiments "brutal?" For purity and elevation, for consistency and devotedness to principle, how, think you, will those volumes compare with the columns of the Democratic Press? Before sending forth, in boasted editions, accusations of brutality, vindictiveness, bullyism and blackguardism, against such a man, scholar and statesman as Charles Sumner, it would be well for the cause of truth, well for the ends of justice, and, I submit, well for your own reputation, that you give to the written article your sober second thought. Charles Sumner unable to win an honorable reputation!—Americans would never have known that but for your revealing it to them. The "City Authorities" of Boston, the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Howard University, the American Peace Society, the Union College of Schenectady, certainly cannot be aware that this orator and man whom they have at divers times invited, on distinguished occasion, to address them, is a "brute," a "bully, and a "blackguard."—What a pity the Democratic Press had not commenced its career a little earlier, so that they need not have been caught with such a character for their orator. The circulation of the Press is so large, it must be that they all take it and will find out now how awful a blunder they have all made. Though, really, to quit irony, can't speak in terms of direct and sober truth, who, of all the gifted and distinguished men of America, has so suddenly risen to fame, by his genius and worth alone, as Charles Sumner!—His Senatorial service has added nothing to his glory. His services there have been exalted and able, but have not carried his reputation a whit higher than it stood before. How false and pitiful is it to speak of such an one as being unable to "win an honorable reputation!"

Let us attend now to some of those who have "attempted this thing "(anti-slavery agitation) in the other branch of the National Council—the House of Representatives. First in the list as I have named them, is John Gorham Palfrey. Mr. Palfrey was first known to the writer when he was a Professor in Howard University, which station he held, I believe, for fifteen years. He was *Professor of Ecclesiastical Literature.* I wonder if the Overseers knew he was a "brute," "bully," a "blackguard?" Next we see him as Secretary of State for Massachusetts. Then we see him in Congress. Listen to his speech in reply to Clingman, on the "Political Aspect of Slave Power." Read over his speech on Postage Reform. Look through three volumes of his published writings, and when you have done all that—point out, if you can, an argument, a line, a word, a hint, which in any wise akin to the bully, the blackguard. Were, in any of these, does his "brutal and vindictive passion" appear! There is not a man, look where you will to find him, who is as a further remove than is John G. Palfrey *from* the terms of opprobrium you have heaped upon him. You "know not what you do," when to such a man you apply such terms. Of Amos Tuck, I know of no instance in his career where he has been other than courteous and dignified in his bearing. The world certainly were not "posted" till yesterday, when your article came forth as to his being a "bully," and a "blackguard."—It was for you, Sir Oracle, to proclaim that he was "brutal and vindictive."

Let us now speak of Horace Mann. Is he a "bully," a "blackguard?" I did not see any account of his getting into the watch house during his visit here. Your Police reports omitted to mention him. Was it for the love you bore him? or DID he manage to behave himself so as not to figure before His Honor the Mayor, or Justice Morris? Horace Mann as the orator of Mr. Mann. First see him a distinguished *lawyer*, appointed in connection with Theron on Metcalf *to revise* the statutes of Massachusetts and superintend their publication. Next see him for *ten or twelve years* filling with honor and credit the position of Secretary of the Board of Education, and called from that position to Congress. Read his speeches in Congress—in particular his argument upon the Fugitive Slave Law. Observe that as soon as his service at Washington ends, a Literary Institution calls him to its President. What evidence do you find in his career, Mr. Editor, that Mr. Mann is a "bully," a "blackguard?" Where are apparent his 'brutal and vindictive passions?" Is the evidence entirely "clear and unquestionable" that *he* is and ever has been unable to win an honorable reputation? As I think of the men, and then of the words you have applied to them, I wonder what Dictionary you use. Webster misleads me or else you are at fault. Noah spent thirty five years on that book, and his authority stands good against all else *but the Democratic Press.* Perhaps in the few words he has led all scholars astray! Horace Mann a "*brute*," a "blackguard!" Horace Mann unable to win an honorable reputation!! Can it be won't the Editor of the Press show him how to do it?

Of the late Robert Rantoul, jr., the people of Illinois are not wholly ignorant. The addresses he has delivered in our State, the agency he had in affecting the disposal by the State to a private company of the lands and interests of the Illinois Central Railroad, have shown him up to us so that we need not to have his portrait drawn by the Editor of the Democratic Press, and so that when such dark and vilifying words as "bully," "blackguard," "brute," and "vindictive" appear in the picture, we fail to see the likeness. Mr. Rantoul was for many years a leader of the Democrats of Massachusetts in the State Legislature. He was a remarkably ready, courageous and persevering debator. His great effort for the abolition of the death penalty, and his labors in the cause of temperance at this period, show that the human mind is capable of being both active and restrained by no party lines and low plat forms even then. While Mr. R was in Illinois negotiating in the matter of the Illinois Central Railroad, the Legislature of his native State elected him to the United States Senate. After the expiration of his term there, the people of his district elected him to the United States House of Representatives. In the House his career for the first session continued what he was when sick and died. He had been long enough in that sphere, however, to have taken his position manfully, and to have shown to his constituents, and to the world that the courage and the humanity which had marked his early efforts, had not been cast off in the latitude of Washington. The noble daring for the right the unremitting industry, the ready power, and the humanities of Mr. Rantoul have earned him a reputation which no "bullets" or "brutes" from any editor's sanctum can batter down.

Next comes the valiant veteran of the Western Reserve, Hon. Joshua R. Giddings. How long and faithfully has he served his constituents! How courageous has always been his bearing, while in a very small minority representing humane but very unpopular sentiments. So true was he to his convictions and to his constituents that the whole House of Representatives could not by bribery, or blandishment, or by nausea, and expulsion, lead him from his purposes. If they attempted to crush him by expulsion his constituents only stood by him the closer, and sent him back again to fight their battles for them which they were sure he would do, though the minions of slavery around him should growl and mutter and threaten never so fiercely.—There is very much of moral heroism in the career of Mr. Giddings, and to accuse him of "brutality and vindictiveness," by any of his "brutal and vindictiveness," by any of his that his efforts against slavery are prompted solely by desire for "notoriety," is to brand with terms of ignominy a valiant and noble champion of unpopular truth, and one who has shown more moral courage in Congress than any person, excepting, perhaps, the "old man eloquent," and John P. Hale.

The Hon. Charles Allen, of Worcester, Mass., was a lawyer in high standing, and from his practice in that vocation was appointed to the Bench of the Court of Common Pleas. In the State of Massachusetts where educated men are comparatively abundant to choose from, and where Judges are appointed by the Governor and Council, it is no mean honor to be selected as a Judge for life or "during good behavior." Mr. Allen was a delegate to the Whig National Convention which nominated Gen. Taylor; but when Webster and others refused to support that nomination after it was made. His did not come in on at the eleventh hour, as did Mr. Webster, and give in his adhesion to "a nomination not fit to be made." His position was the more tenable one, that the nomination if "not fit to be made," certainly it was not fit to be supported. He left his party; and dom the Editor of the Democratic Press not know of others who left *their* party at about that same time, and for very similar reasons? Mr. Allen's course has not displayed, so that I can see them, "brutal and vindictive passions," nor can I find in him anything of the "bully," or the "blackguard." And as to ability to "win an honorable reputation," that had been demonstrated long before Mr. Allen entered the House of Representatives.—His reputation is established. It is not mere "notoriety," it is *fame.* Your pen cannot undermine it. Your accusations against him are not "fit to be made." His purity and unpolished protest him against all the arrows which malice or ignorance can aim at him.

Last but not least comes David Wilmot of Penn. De specify, Mr. Editor, wherein is Mr. Wilmot a "bully" a "blackguard." Show us (will you not?) how you learned that he is a man of "brutal" and "vindictive" passions. Where did you find it out? was it *before or since* you did such valiant service under a banner inscribed—" *Wilmot Proviso*?"

No, Mr. Editor, these blank accusations of yours, fulminated against these men, are totally inapplicable to them. In attempting to elevate Gerrit Smith you have pulled down so far as you can pull, others who have risen very nearly and many of them as high as himself.—The leader in which these accusations appeared is in its spirit and scope as far from the spirit of true democracy and true republicanism as the east is from the west. It is as unlike the political views and moral tone and hue of your productions of 1850 as black is unlike white, or as Slavery is unlike Freedom.

A. C.

Chicago, Dec. 27, 1853.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.

SENATE.—Mr. Seward reported a bill for the construction of a military and post road through the Territories of the United States to California. Referred.

Mr. Badger introduced an amendment to the River and Harbor act of last year, referring to the clause appropriating $50,000 for constructing a break water at Albermarle Sound.

The death of Mr. Campbell, of Tenn., Member of the House, was announced, and eulogies delivered by Mr. Jones and others.

HOUSE.—The death of the Hon. Mr. Campbell, of Tenn., was announced, and a eulogy pronounced by Mr. Smith, of Tenn.

Mr. Seward's Railroad bill provides that a good, first class double track shall be constructed through the territories of the United States north of the 40th parallel in north latitude to the eastern boundry; that the public land necessary for the width of the bed of the road shall be ceeded to the company during its existence. That the road may be constructed by any company authorized by any of the Legislatures of the State; the Secretary of War issuing proposals selecting the one most advantageous to the State. That the Government advance funds, either in money or checks, and then the Company depositing $2,000,000 either in money or public stocks, for the faithful performance of the contract. The road to be completed in five years from the time of commencement; the Company to enjoy for their own use for fifty years the benefits and emoluments of the road, but the United States mails, troops and munitions of war, to be transported at rates to be determined by the Government and Congress.

THE FOREIGN NEWS BY THE AMERICA.

The foreign mails by the America came to hand on yesterday, bringing full details of the progress of affairs in the East, up to the 10th instant, at which time she left Liverpool. The news received on yesterday, by telegraph, of the great naval battle which had been fought so disastrously to the brave Turks, changes somewhat the character of the America's news, but as it is quite interesting, we give the most important portions of it which have not been previously reported. It will be seen, on perusing this intelligence, and comparing it with the news by the Pacific, of what duplicity and double dealing the Czar is capable. It seemed certain, from the America's news, that the Four Powers had resumed their joint action in favor of peace; and that they had recognized, by a formal proposal, the paramount importance of preserving the present territorial arrangements of Europe. On this basis, measures had been taken to hold a joint conference, which was to be open to the representatives of Russia and Turkey, thus making a conference of six commissioners. As yet, nothing further has transpired touching this matter. The proposition, however, was eagerly grasped at by the Russian partizans, but was unfavorably looked upon by the liberal press and party, who think that Turkey has a right to claim something more than the mere *statu quo ante bellum.* They insist that the present opportunity should be seized to obtain the free navigation of the Black Sea and the Danube, and the abandonment of all Russian claims against Turkey. Though in the absence of any symptom on the part of the Czar to abate his pretensions, nor on the part of the Sultan to recede, there did not appear to be any very imminent prospect of a pacific settlement, yet every one appeared to think that the Czar would not be the first to make an aggressive movement.—He appears, however, to have been merely lying *perdu* until the right time for him to strike should arrive. That time has now apparently arrived, and he has struck with terrible effect.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Constantinople papers of Nov. 24 state that the Turkish Government refused to submit to a three months' armistice, proposed by the Czar. On the refusal, the English Minister had five hours audience of the Sultan, and an extraordinary meeting of the Divan was forthwith summoned.

At an entertainment to the English and French admirals, given on board the Turkish flag ship, Mahommed Ali, whose efficiency were then lost, the Sultan, and Ambassador Stratford made a speech, in which the promised aid of Britain was coupled with a strong recommendation to conclude an honorable peace.

The Sultan replied that he desired peace if Turkish honor and his sovereign rights were respected, but not otherwise.

Meanwhile we hear of more Turkish victories in Asia.

The Russians, after three sanguinary engagements, have been driven back from Zoblia, and the fortresses of Saffa and Akistan have been taken by assault by Selim Pasha.

The Russians had attacked the entrenched camp at Bayazid, but were beaten back. The Russians also failed in their last attempt to retake the fortress of San Nicholas.

In the direction of Akaska, on the 4th, an engagement of magnitude was fought, and the Russians were defeated, leaving several hundred dead and wounded on the field.

The Turks have also taken Akhalzikh, a Russian city in Georgia.

So hard pressed are the Russians in Asia, that 16,000 men who had been hastily sent to relieve that part of Gen. Lidar's corps that occupied Galaiz and Ibrail, are ordered to march back into Bessarabia—supposed it have connection with the contemplated operations to relieve the hard pressed forces in the Caucasus.

On the line of the Danube no new movements of importance have been made.

The weather at the last advices was mild, and the river falling.

The Turks hold Kalafat only on the North bank, and are fortifying it. They hold also the Island of Moknana, opposite Girorgevo.

The Turkish division of the fleet ordered to cruise in the Black Sea, returned on the 19th to the Bosphorus, and resumed its position before Rajukbora.

The Turks are brim full of exultation—the spirits of the people and army being alike elated to the highest pitch.

The Turkish army continues plentifully supplied with provisions, unopened magazines at Warna, are paid regularly, and have an abundance of clothing.

The Russians continue to suffer badly from sickness.

Six hundred Circassians have assembled at Constantinople to form a legion under Safer Bey. They will be conveyed with the Polish legion, in steamers of the allied fleets.

The gold recently drawn from London by the Czar is sent to Vienna, being nearer for remittance to the army.

A Russian manifesto permits neutral vessels still to load grain at Ibrailon and Galatz, provided they hold no communication with the Turkish side of the river.

The Russian General Urusikoff has been removed from the command in Moldavia, and is succeeded by Gortschakoff.

The Patriarch of Constantinople has requested permission to accompany the Sultan to the army, to prove that the Greek Church prefers Turkish to Russian protection.

A despatch from Belgrade, of the 24th of November, says that the recent collision between the Turks and Servians, was less important than was at first stated, only about fifty being killed.

The Latest Despatches.

CATTARO, Nov. 25, 1853.

Encounters have occurred between the Montenegrins and Turks, with loss of life on both sides.

VIENNA, Dec. 6, 1853.

The Russian troops in Little Wallachia have retired before Ismail Pasha's renewed demonstrations.

Gen. Fishbach, in command at Krajova, is ordered to unite his forces with Dannenberg, at Bucarest.

The *Morning Post* says it is believed Austria and Prussia have so far committed themselves to the views of the Western Powers, that in the event of a collision with Russia, the German Powers will, at least, remain completely neutral.

The Porte expresses with regret its opinion that a war between the Western Powers and Russia, confined in all probability to the Black Sea and the Turkish territories, seems inevitable.

By Sub Marine Telegraph.

Two companies of Wallachia militia have deserted, with important information to Omar Pasha. Their report is that the Russian army is very inefficient from sickness and extensive disaffection.

A small Turkish steamer, the Mejedia, was captured by a Russian ship, but a Turkish frigate coming up, attacked the Russian vessel and retook the steamer, and on night came on, both vessels drew off.

ITALY.

The Piedmont, Genoa, and Turkey Railway was opened on the 6th inst.

At Rome, twenty young men have been arrested on a charge of belonging to a London secret society.

The question of receiving the English Ambassador at the Roman court was discussed more favorably.

The treaty regulating navigation between Papal and British ports is on the eve of publication.

An accident befell the prime of bread in Rome was still on the rise.

There is no other news of political or other importance.

MARRIED.

In this city, December 26th, by the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, Mr. A. H. LOW to Miss MARY A. GUTTERSON, all of Chicago.

With this generous and worthy couple our best and most sincere good wishes go forth, as they enter together upon the earnest and trying realities of life. Were it not that we well know that all earthly bliss is transient and imperfect, we would wish that their present happiness might never be clouded by a sorrow, or buried beneath a grief.—But we do wish, that in all the varied scenes of the life which is before them, in its sorrow and in its festivity, their hearts may be ever united cheered by the same smiles of each other which now warm them. If so, they will find that their union has doubled their joys, but divided their sorrows.

☞ Happy pair, when souls each other draw,
When love is liberty, and nature law:
All thine is full, possessing and possessed,
No wanting void left aching in the breast:
Ev'n thought meets thought, ere from the lips it part,
And each warm wish springs mutual from the heart.
For the very handsome testimonial of regard sent us from he happy pair, we offer them our thanks.

DIED.

In this city, this inst., WILLIAM EZRA, aged 7 years and 10 months, son of J. HOTCHKISS.

FACTS, WITHOUT COMMENT.
THE PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW THEM.

New York, October 7th, 1853.

"Mrs. Hardy, No. 119 Suffolk st., writes us that she has been troubled with worms for several years, and that she used one vial of Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, which brought away over fifty large worms. Her usual good health immediately returned.

Mrs. Quigley, No. 125 Bowery, New York, under date of Nov. 25, 1853, writes us that she has a child which had been unwell for better than two months. She procured a bottle of McLane's Vermifuge, and administered it. The child passed a large number of worms, and in a few days was as hearty as ever it had been. Parents, with such testimony before them, should not hesitate when there is any reason to suspect worms, and incase so time in procuring and administering Dr. McLane's Vermifuge. It never fails, and is perfectly safe.

P.S. Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, also Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all the respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills—all others, in comparison, are worthless. dd20

FROM THE DRUGGISTS OF ST. LOUIS.

200,000 PACKAGES SOLD IN ONE YEAR!!

We the undersigned, Druggists of St. Louis, Mo., certify that the following is a statement of our sales of Dr. Storm celebrated Scotch Cough Candy, prepared from the original recipe by Hamilton Wade, a Chemist of this city, and that the medicine has given general satisfaction, we observe fully unite with the Medical gentlemen of Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, and other cities, where it has been introduced, in recommending it as a safe agreeable compound for diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

For sale at the Depot, 132 Public Square, Hydes & Co., 85,560 Pkts
Francis Walton & Co., 9,720 " | Storr & Stuart, 2,160 "
Dupuy & Morlett, 1,440 " | A. G. Brazy & Co., 4,320 "
Wendell & Co., 720 " | Hamilton & Rogers, 720 "
Bunding & Voight, 360 " | Barnard, Bro. & Co., 14,400 "
And 25,000 packages sold by the Retail Druggists.
For sale at the Depot, Chicago, and at every city in America.
Grand Depot 140 Main street, St. Louis, Mo. Retail price 50 cents per roll; three rolls for $1 each, or $1 per doz.
dec13-dw3w-new

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

A safe and certain cure for Coughs, Colds, and Asthmatic Consumption. The Autumnal quarter is the one when coughs, colds, and wheezing on the chest are most prevalent each are the properties of Holloway's Pills, that if taken at the commencement of the attack, the virulence of the disease is much abated, so that the patient suffers little or no inconvenience, but if neglected, is frequently severe, and the foundation of incurable disorders is laid: therefore those who are liable to attacks of this nature are particularly recommended to try these valuable Pills.
dec26

Notice to Gas Consumers.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO GAS CO.,
Dec. 26th, 1853.

During the winter, persons using Gas, will please examine their Burners early in the afternoon, and should there be any deficiency of light, they will please send notice to this office, immediately, that the fault may be remedied before dark.

JAS. K. BURTIS.
dec27

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WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

MISS LUCY STONE, of Massachusetts, will lecture on the Social and Legal Condition of Woman, this evening, Wednesday, Dec. 28, at 7½ o'clk, at the City Hall, Clarke st.

Admittance 25 cents. Tickets for sale at the Bookstores and at the door. dec28—dw1t ☞

NOTICE.

A CHANCE—Offered to two young men, possessing ability and some capital, to engage in a highly respectable and profitable business. For particulars address Box

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In order to facilitate the selection of our friends and customers, we have put down the following prices to which we call particular attention:

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dec28-d1&w-10w

The Daily Tribune.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MASS MEETING OF THE COLORED CITIZENS OF CHICAGO.

ENDORSEMENT OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

The colored citizens of Chicago held an enthusiastic mass meeting on Monday evening, December 26th, 1853, On motion of John Jones, Wm. Dixon Smith was called to the chair, and Seth Bonner appointed Secretary. On motion of Byrd Parker, John Jones stated the object of the meeting. On motion of H. O. Wagoner, a committee of seven was appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The following persons were appointed said committee:—J. D. Bonner, William Johnson, John Jones, R. H. Rollins, C. W. Campbell, Byrd Parker and H. O. Wagoner. The committee then reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were taken up by sections and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, at the anniversary meeting of the A. A. S. Society, held at Syracuse, N. Y., 1851, at which meeting our esteemed friend and brother, Frederick Douglass, whom we are free to acknowledge as a bold, faithful, and manly advocate of most, if not all, of the reformatory movements of the times; and, whereas, we especially regard him as the prominent leader, advocate, and exponent of the wrongs and despotism of the colored people of the U. S.—And whereas, at said meeting referred to, Frederick Douglass boldly and frankly announced his change of views and opinions, harmonizing with those of Lysander Spooner, Gerrit Smith, Rev. S. R. Ward, and William Goodell, in regarding the Constitution of the U. S. as an anti-slavery instrument. And whereas, we conceive it to be, not only the right, but also the duty which every man owes to the cause of truth, justice and humanity, to change his views and opinions whenever he arrives at a deliberate and well settled conviction of his errors,—that he should at once abandon the wrong and adopt the right.

And whereas, we have noticed with feelings of deep regret and mortification, for some months past, a number of articles, at different times, in the columns of the *Liberator*, *N. A. Slavery Standard*, *Pres. Freeman*, and *Anti-Slavery Bugle*, which are, in the opinion of this meeting, most cruel and unjustifiable attempts on the part of the conductors of those journals to destroy the influence and usefulness of Frederick Douglass, as an anti-slavery reformer. And whereas, the able and dignified defence of Mr. Douglass against all those illiberal and personal attacks, is in the opinion of this meeting, a triumphant and complete vindication of his character as a true reformer and honorable man before:

Resolved, That the unchristian and unfeeling articles in the journals referred to—the base and unscrupulous charges and insinuations so often made, intended to destroy, not only his influence as an Editor and a Lecturer, but also his character as a Christian,—merits and should receive the lasting and withering rebuke of all true friends of the rights of our oppressed people.

Resolved, That we regard Frederick Douglass as an able champion and defender of the rights of the colored people of the United States, and that they, the colored people, will prostitute their true interest by giving to his efforts as an editor and a lecturer, their active sympathy and approval, and to his paper their generous support.

Resolved, That it is with surprise and regret that we find colored men of acknowledged intelligence and moral worth, actually engaged in this vile crusade against one who has proved himself an ornament to, and a benefactor of, his race.

Resolved, That the sentiment put forth by Mr. Garrison, that the Anti-Slavery cause, both religiously and politically, has transcended the ability of the sufferers of American slavery and prejudice, as a class, to keep pace with it, or to perceive what are its demands, or to understand the principles of its operations, is insulting to the intelligence of colored men, and we are thus forced to stamp it with a unanimous disapproval.

Resolved, That we earnestly and respectfully invite the attention of the State Councils, and of the colored people throughout the Free States, to examine, discuss, and make themselves familiar with the grand questions involved in this difficulty.—1st. The pro-slavery and anti-slavery character of the Constitution of the United States. 2dly. The circumstances connected with and immediately concerning Frederick Douglass' change of views and opinions on this subject.—3dly. The present difficulty growing out of the whole matter,—and, lastly, that after examining thoroughly the whole affair, so as to be enabled to arrive at correct conclusions, we may then give an intelligent judgment, and assume a decisive position.

Resolved, That the invasion by the *Liberator* of the sacred privacy of the domestic relations of Mr. Douglass' family, should meet the frown and condemnation of all honorable men; and that the resorting in such an undignified and unmanly course seems to evince the utter weakness of his tirade against Mr. Douglass.

Whereas, since it is pretty generally conceded that "*no man is remain here*"—at least, the "*great body of our people*"—and work out our destiny in this country, therefore,

Resolved, That in sustaining for our civil and political rights, we plant ourselves firmly upon the principles of the *Declaration of Independence*, and the Preamble and the Constitution of the United States.

WILLIAM SMITH,
J. D. BONNER, Sec'y. Chairman.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—An election of five Trustees was held at this Church on Monday forenoon, and the following gentlemen were chosen:

Wm. H. Brown, J. H. Read,
B. W. Raymond, Jas. A. Smith,
Peter Page.

Some ten pews were disposed of at auction, at a valuation of from $125 to $400 each.

☞ A first class new brick dwelling on Wabash Avenue is offered for sale, in another column.

GOUDY'S LADY'S BOOK.—Who of our lady readers will not welcome the January No. of this popular magazine? Mellen & Co., of 55 Clark street, have received a package, and we are indebted to them for a copy. It contains plates of the latest fashions, music, a descriptive article on Boardman & Gray's Piano Forte manufactory, at Albany, N. Y.; "The Stolen Match," by Hon. Caleb Cushing, (the Attorney-General of the U. S.) and several other interesting papers.

POLICE COURT.

Before Judge RUSSEL—Monday, Dec. 26.

John Condin, an old customer, and well acquainted at the Watch House. John was up for being on a Sunday spree. A fine of $3 and costs was inflicted on him.

Two or three similar cases occupied the attention of the Court, for about half an hour, but the details possess hardly sufficient interest for publication.

Tuesday, Dec. 27.

Charles Miller was brought up on a complaint of breaking windows at a house on the North side, the previous evening. Two or three witnesses satisfied the Court that the charge was correct, and Miller paid a bill of $11.56. Smashing windows is the Dutch method adopted by many of venting their spite on individuals.

Henry Smucker was found lying in the middle of Clark street, at midnight, "dead drunk," and in a fair position for freezing to death. $3.25 settled his bill.

Jacob Barnham, Frederic Cooper, Lagris Konjon, and Gottlieb Kohr, were all taken from a liar saloon, where they had been fighting over the merits of a Hook and Ladder Company. The dials of two of the party showed that rough work had been practised on them. They were fined $5, $6, $5, and $8, respectively—and the cash paid.

Adam Coster, for creating a disturbance on Cheyenne Avenue, firing guns, and raising the neighbors, was fined $10.

MASONIC.

At a recent meeting of Lafayette Chapter No. 7, of Royal Arch Masons, Chicago, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Thomas Shirley, H. P.	H. A. Johnson, M 2d
A. Kuhn, K.	Jd Vail.
C. V. Kelly, S.	F. A Bryan, M 3d do
A. Miller, C. H.	J.H.Dykeman, M 1st do.
Reuben Taylor, P S.	H. W. Bigelow, Treasr.
E R. Stevens, R. A. C.	Wm. McMillan, Secy.

At a recent meeting of Apollo Encampment, No. 1, of Knight Templars, Chicago, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

J. V. N. Blaney, G. C.	H. W. Bigelow, Treasr.
Wm. H. Davis, G.	J. P. Hatfield, Recorder
Jo. Hayden, G. G.	Reub. Taylor, Stand. B.
Thos. Shirley, Prelate	C. R. Vandercook, Sen. and R.
J. H. Bird, S. W.	
C. Drake, J. W.	E. B. Stevens, Warden.

FREEMAN'S BENEFIT.—Fire King Engine Company No. 1, will hold a Benefit this evening at the Theatre. The bill presented is very attractive, and the merits of this Company entitle them to an overflowing house.

GRAND CHRISTMAS PARTY AT NORTH MARKET HALL.

Mr. Dykenforth invites his friends to the above select entertainment this evening. There will be an hour's concert, from 8 to 9 o'clock in which Mr. D. will play a Violin Solo; and Mr. Bierwirth a Solo on the Cornopean. After the Concert, a few hours will be dedicated to Terpsichore, to gratify the lovers of the Polka, Schottish, and Waltz. Gentlemen will be charged $1; Ladies free. Of course the room will be well filled.

☞ The Common Council will hold a special meeting on Friday evening next. There was no session on Monday night last.

MELLEN & Co., 55 Clark street, and A. H. & C. BURLEY, 122 Lake street, have received *Putnam's Magazine* for January, in advance, we believe, of any of their cotemporaries. If it was possible for Putnam to improve, we should say that this number was an improvement. It is indeed a very excellent one. The table of contents is as follows: "Washington's Early Days," illustrated; "Public Buildings of New York," illustrated; "The National Inventory"—An Address on the Plains;" "Modern Prophets;" "Confessions of a Young Artist;" "Aurora Potabile;" "Sketches in a Paris Cafe;" "Hayti and the Haytians;" "Three Days in Argolis;" "The Catastrophe at Versailles;" "Stage Coach Stories;" "The Conqueror's Grave;" "Literary Piracy;" "Puns and Punsters;" "Editorial Notes on Literature, Music and the Fine Arts."

☞ Lucy Stone lectures this evening at South Market Hall. Here is an opportunity to hear one of the progressives.

☞ An explosion of some chemical mixtures in the third story of Brinckerhoff & Penton's drug store yesterday forenoon created an alarm of fire. Some stove and loose papers lying around were ignited, but the whole was extinguished in a few minutes, with little damage.

DANIEL WEBSTER, THE AMERICAN STATESMAN.—Rev. Joseph Banvard, a Unitarian clergyman of Boston, has prepared a small volume on the life and public services of Daniel Webster. The work is designed for American youth, and its object is to present a sketch of the most interesting and important events which occurred in the history of the distinguished statesman. It begins with the day that Webster first left his home in Salisbury for school, and follows him through his course of studies till he graduates at Dartmouth College; and the various stages of his public life and services. The book is well calculated, and the author labors to that purpose, to show young men and students of the present day the laborious practices which characterized Webster during his course of study; and for them draw a contrast between his labors as a student and their own. The work can be had of S. C. Griggs & Co., 111, Lake street.

FANCY GOODS.—We were very much pleased in looking over the beautiful assortment of fancy goods at the establishment of T. BRADLEY, DeWitt Clinton House. In notice the exquisite taste displayed in their selection and arrangement. Mr. Brabant has perhaps some of the most beautiful and costly articles of *nerfs ever* exhibited in Chicago, some of them, perhaps, almost too expensive for this market, but as he has shown a very commendable degree of enterprise in his business thus far, we trust that he will not be compelled to look to his enterprise for pleasure and gratify the taste of the good people of the Garden city.

NOTICE.

THE ATLANTA BANK OF GEORGIA, recently chartered by the Legislature of that State, is now owned by the subscribers, and is under the best of management. Specie at all the issues in terms of the act of incorporation. The Notes of the Bank will be received on deposit by the subscribers on the usual terms, and will be kept at par for the interval, and they will be redeemed in New York by the Agents of the Bank at three quarters of one per cent. discount.

GEO. SMITH & CO.

Chicago, April 18, 1853.—1y-dawtf

Mississippi & Rock River Junction R.R. Company.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Mississippi and Rock River Junction Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company will be held at the Capitol Block of said Company of twenty per cent, payable as follows, viz:

Five per cent on the third day of January, 1854.
Five per cent on the third day of February, 1854.
Five per cent on the sixth day of March, 1854.
Five per cent on the sixth day of April, 1854.

At the Office of CHARLES DEMENT,
At Dixon, Lee County, Ill.
E. PECK,
Dixon Telegraph copy. dc20 Treasurer pro tem.

BALDNESS CURED.

EMERSON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE.

For Restoring the Hair on Heads BOTH BALD and partially Bald. Prevents the Hair from falling, and is a certain remedy for all persons whether using it. This is a new article, recently introduced, is a sure thing for Baldness, and will stand the test of a discerning public. The Proprietors have such confidence in it that they authorize their Agents to take Bald cases on GUARANTEE. Price to be agreed upon between the parties. WM. MCMILLAN, corner Randolph and State street, Wholesale and Retail Agent for Chicago and surrounding country. monthly

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.

I AM NOW selling Drafts on New York for Chicago and New England Notes. N
Gold. N
Discount at the month. 1
I am buying a premium for Chicago and New England Notes and Gold at 1-32
New York and Michigan. 1-4
I am buying coupons at the following rates, currency being the standard:—

American Gold, 1849	1 @ par
Mexican, Spanish,	16,000 15 16
Do. do. Eagle,	4,000 15 16
Do. do. Dollars,	4,000 15 16
Do. do. Half do.	2,000 15 16
Do. do. Quarters,	1,000 15 16
Do. do. Eighths,	1,000 15 16
German Crowns,	1,000 15 16
Do. Ducats,	1,000 15 16
Spanish Doubloons,	1,000 1 00
Do. Ounces,	1,000 1 00

Silver, Gold, and Land Warrants for sale.
Five per cent. interest allowed on Current Deposites.
Highest money taken for collections.

P. G. ADAMS, Exchange Broker,
Aug. 20th, 1853-y Clark street.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

☞ We wish to call the attention of the public to a score of heavy, unsolicited testimonials—in part tardy and a present opportunity of announcement. The numerous cases of baldness in America is truly surprising. The young can not take warning, or the change of a remedy too soon.—Who that is bald, but would avert baldness? Who that is middle aged but doubtless at any hour? Who that is young but values the luxuriant locks of youth and beauty? Effects like these are staged, and many years of otherwise premature old age is regarded by many by using Lyon's Kathairon.

Lyon's Kathairon is but 25 cents, in large bottles. Sold throughout the world, by all dealers. D. S. Barnes, Agent, 161 Broadway, N. Y. del

STRIKING DEVELOPMENTS.

It is positively stated, on good authority, that "Buchan's *American Hair Restorative*" will CURE BALDNESS and FASTEN HAIR from falling; and from the largely increased demand, the Proprietors have been induced to place it in the reach of all. Price One Dollar per Bottle. Sold by all the Druggists in the city; also by WM. MCMILLAN, General Agent for Chicago and surrounding country. oct31-tu

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NOW HAVE IN STORE A VERY LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

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AS THEY WILL BE SOLD AT VERY LOW PRICES.
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Agent, No. 9 Rockwell st.

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A Mystery Explained.

A Revelation to Curtains—Victory is Ours!

Dr. A. L. Adams'
NEW THEORY OF CURTAINS!

Beauty in the minds of all who read it. How it is that the Curtains of the Rich and so elegantly adorned in darkness and ignorance of the subject of fashion.

DR. A. L. ADAMS' LIVER BALSAM,
THE GREAT PANACEA OF DISEASE,

Is offered to the afflicted of the nation and Territories, for the entire cure of liver complaint in all shapes and forms, viz: Ague and Fever, Chronic Lung Fever, Bronchial Affections, Consumption, Rheumatism, Piles, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Mercurial Affections, Boils, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Mercurial Affections, Boils, Scrofula, Chronic Inflammation, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Bilious Affections, Chronic Constipation, Obstructed Menstruation, &c.

Dr. Adams' Liver Balsam does not stop the work and let the last fifteen years, and has proved to the most unquestionable evidence, that it is

THE ONLY RELIABLE MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED,

(being purely all vegetable) for the permanent cure of the above diseases. The most delightful fragrance beguiles the most exquisite returns, and pronounces the *Liver Balsam* to be

Only Reliable Harbinger of Health

TO THE AFFLICTED, EVERYWHERE.

Testimonials to this effect every week it has made, and has with expressions of gratitude, for the relief received by its use. Call at the office of the *Liver Balsam* in order to obtain all of these testimonials, under the

IRON GRASP OF THE MONSTER DISEASE,

and at once procure one bottle of *Dr. A. L. Adams' Liver Balsam*.

The reader is referred to the Medical Tract, found by mail, or by the agent, which will be found to be full of facts, giving a full epitome of the cause and cure of all diseases, and containing a page to be filled with the name of the nearest agent, where the Liver Balsam can be obtained. Price One Dollar per bottle. Only Depository,

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RICH Embroidered Cambric and Cotton Collars,
Embroidered Chemisettes and Undersleeves,
Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, Linen and Cambric,
Embroidered Cuffs, Capes and Capes,
Lace Capes, Cuffs, Undersleeves and Under Handk'fs,
Embroidered Infants' Waists and Bonnets,
Lace Embroidered Flouncing and Persian Scarfs,
Bridal Shawls—from 10 to $30,
Bridal Veils, Lace Veils, Lace Bibs,
Silk Fringed Handkerchiefs, Gloves,
Thread and Tan Shades Frosted, Bertheas,
Cloaks, Lace Mantillas, Lace Dress Trimmings,
Lace Rib Fields, and Plaid Mettinets,
Satin Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons,
Frosted Gloves, Gilt Clasps, &c.
Gilt Belt Buckles, Gilt Dress Buttons,
Children's Gloves, Mitts, Gaiters and Boots,
Children's Silk Fringed Handk'fs,
Pearl, Velvet and Rich Gilt Port Monies,
Gilt Pocket Combs, Rich Gilt Combs, &c.
Many of the above articles have been selected for presents to the poor. dc19 T. R. CARTER.

Merry Christmas!

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WOULD invite the attention of Retail Dealers to their assortment of Books, Paper, Stationery, &c., which are kept constantly on hand, and will be sold at the lowest prices.

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61 DEARBORN ST., Chicago, Ill., or at the corner of Main and Huron sts., Milwaukie, Wis.

Merchants, Hotel Keepers and others, in want of Clerks or Laboring Men, will be furnished free of charge, by calling as above.

Persons in want of Work will be sent to any part of the country, free of charge, and when they will remit the Office fee, (2 to 5 per cent, according to the *size* thereof,) stating what they are in want of, and where.

☞ Parties in want of employment can obtain good places, free of charge, at wages of $150 to $1,000 per annum and board.

☞ Young men with or without cash capital, in want of business, can obtain a chance to go into any kind of business, by calling or writing to either of the above offices.—Also, persons in want of a partner, will meet by calling as above.

Stores, Houses, Lots, Tavern Stands, Factories, Stores, &c., for sale or to rent. Also, Farms, Improved or unimproved, in any part of the country, for sale or to exchange for property, such as horses, cattle, merchandise, &c.

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GIRLS WANTED.—Two Girls, 14 to 16 years of age, to learn Bookbinding and Paper Ruling. Steady employment. Apply to WM. H. RAWSON,
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WANTED—To engage by or before the 1st of April next, a Cook, to go to Racine, Wis. (Must be a good cook.) From the time they leave Chicago they will receive three dollars per day each, and board, and will go to Racine, Wis., and from there to Janesville, Wis., and after arriving at Janesville, Wis., they will receive $4 per week each, and board.

Also, a Waiter, to go and reply for the above situations can be had by calling at the office of the subscriber. All letters must be post paid to receive answer.

WM. H. RAWSON,
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LOT, 9 in Block 21, on Maxwell st., second lot from Jefferson st., 104x75 feet more or less. For sale by
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SIX or eight Dwelling Houses, with 3 to 10 rooms each. Inquire of WM. H. RAWSON, 18 Wells st. Also, a Boarding House to let immediately, at 231 Randolph st.

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JANUARY AND JUNE—Before Gentlemen Thinking and Persons Marrying—by Rev. T. Taylor. Price 25 cents. For sale by S. C. GRIGGS & CO.
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MEDICAL ELECTRICITY—By Dr. Wood and Wm. Beach, M. D. Price $1.50. For sale by S. C. GRIGGS & CO.
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BY TELEGRAPH

RECEIVED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

Arrival of the Pacific.

A GREAT NAVAL BATTLE.

DEFEAT OF THE TURKS.

Daily Tribune Office,
Tuesday Morning, 6 o'clock.
(BY THE UNION LINE.)

New York Dec. 26th 1853.

The Steamer Pacific from Liverpool has arrived. The 'Arabia arrived on Sunday.—The news by the Pacific is of thrilling interest. The greatest naval battle since Navarino has been fought with great loss of life and total destruction of 21 ships of war.

The particulars are as follows: on the 30th November the entire Russian fleet from Sebastopole, under Admiral Maskinoff, comprising 24 sail, appeared off the Turkish harbor of Sinopis where Admiral Ismal Bey lay with 14 Turkish sail. The battle commenced immediately, and the batteries on shore losing of no use the Russians forced the harbor. The Turks fought like devils, and would not surrender. They fought with the most desperate bravery till one ship after another was blown up or burned. Thirteen perished and but 1 surrendered; 7 Turkish frigates, two corvettes one steamer, and three transports, with several thousand men have totally perished, and Osman Bey, the Turkish Vice Admiral, taken prisoner. Each of the Turkish ships had, besides crew, 800 troops on board, on their way

BANKS.

JOHN WISE,
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 24 ..... 15 & 16.

M. K. SWIFT'S
EXCHANGE OFFICE,
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